Partly cloudy; cold northerly winds,

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MOTOR CARS A SUCCESS. THEY MAKE A GREAT IMPROFE MENT IN BRIDGE TRAFFIC.

Ran Heavy Trains Across the Bridge Yesterday and Did All the Switching in Both Rush Seasons-Two or Three Littie Accidents all Due to Newness,

Twelve of the new electric motor cars were put into full service on the Brooklyn Bridge yes terday, and they ran all day, giving satisfaction and delight to the bridge managers and its patrons alike, and then finally, after carrying the passengers through both the early and late rush hours, one of the motors climbed up on a guard rail, ran crosswise over a crossing, blocked the bridge, and stopped all traffic, except what could be carried on over one track by

means of a shuttle train.

The accident happened just after 7 e'clock. It was 7:25 before any train could be started, and long before that time the platform at the New York side was crowded and orders were given not to sell any more tickets. The first train went from the New York side over the north track, and was pu-hed over by one of the old steam motors. It was nearly half an hour be-fore the train got back, but before it did so the steam motor returned alone, and when the train followed it was made up of three ordicoaches and two electric motor One motor car was on each end of the train, and the train was handled by them all the way over the bridge, as it was useless to run the cable when it could haul the cars only in one direction. The electrically driven train continued to run all night, but when the train approached Brooklyn on the 8:30 trip the mofor car that was leading began to fill with a smell of burning fat and with smoke. There was not enough of this to alarm its passengers but when the trainmen came to look for the cause they found it in a hot box. The car was cut off the train and sent back to the yard to get cooled off and for new packing and grease, and meantime the train of four cars was successfully handled by one motor car.

Motor car 102 was the unfortunate that

caused the block. The accident had nothing to do with its being an electric car, but was due to its newness. It had just gone over from this side with a heavily loaded train, consisting of coaches and itself, and it had run this train back into the tail track at the Brooklyn end and was coming out into the Brooklyn passenger shed for a trip to this side over the south track when the accident happened. The motor was at the east end of the train and was pushing its three coaches before it. Just outside the passenger shed the outcoming and incoming tracks curve toward each other and cross. The three cars made the crossing all right, but when the leading wheels of the forward truck of the motor car struck the curve just before the crossing, they climbed upon the guard radi which was meant to guide them, and then took a straight course ahead over ties and rails. The motor car broke away from the others and they went ahead all right. The motor car was stopped before it had gone more than thirty feet, but it had so ripped up the rails and the lighter work at the crossing that nothing could be moved upon the bridge until this wreckage was cleared away. As the detailed truck stood across the junction of both sets of tracks, not a train could be moved from the south track, even into the yard. The result at once was that ten of the tweive trains that were in service at the Brooklyn side, and their passengers had to walk from train to train to reach the platform. Two trains were left on the New York side. The new car escaped damage, except that one side of one of its hoods was crushed against the car ahead of it. The seneral damage to the road was not serious. It was expected that it would all be repaired before morning. end and was coming out into the Brooklyn pas-

serious. It was expected that it would all be repaired before morning.

The entire replacing of the steam motors by the motor cars was begin at \$0\forall e_0\cdot \cdot when it takes on a crystalline form, as ice or show, it is almost an absolute non-conductor. Consequently until the coating on the rails was worn off the current had to jump from the rail to the sliding shoes that pick it up, and it made a lot of blue fire in doing so. There was also a lot of ice on the overhead trolley wires which supply the lights in the coaches and these were flashing, too.

The first little hitch in the new source over

flashing, too.

The first little hitch in the new service occurred at 7:30, when a train failed to run in on the Brooklyn side with speed enough to carry it around the curve into the station. This caused a block of half a minute before the electric around the curve into the station. This caused a block of half a minute before the electric power could be turned on and the train got under way again, and this delay in turn was turned into a three-minute loss of time to the trains behind it, which were held at the block station at the anchorage. Two other such delays occurred from the same cause in the evening about 6 o'clock. They were annoying, but the bridge people declare that they served at least to demonstrate one great advantage which the new motors have over the old ones. Ordinarily, they say, these delays in the rush hours would be perpetuated all through these hours, but the new motors save so much time in maxing the switching that lost time was all made up in the course of a few trips.

The greatest benefit from the new motors which was apparent to the public and to the policemen on the platforms was in the way they enabled the crowds to keep moving and prevented the old-time crush on the platforms. There was no waiting for motors to couple on before the trains could move to the switches, and as a result one train was always waiting to

before the trains could move to the switches, and as a result one train was always waiting to follow another up to the outgoing platform and to load with passengers. In the busiest time, when there was only ninery seconds between trains, the cars lay at the platforms thirty seconds, and the people, instead of waiting, jammed together, for a train to come and then rushing into it hardly in time to catch it before

rived, and there were almost clear platforms each time a train left. rived, and there were almost clear platforms each time a train left.

There will no longer be any need of running the trains at twenty miles an hour just before they enter the stations to take them past the curves, thereby tossing the passengers about likedice in a box. Heretofore this was necessary because there was no power to carry the trains in after they drooped the cable except their own momentum. The cable runs at a rate of 11 3-10 miles an hour, but, to get up speed stough to get safely in, the cable was dropped a long way up the slopes, and the trains were left pountil sometimes they ran even faster than twenty miles an hour.

At 3:50 o'clock the first experiment was made in taking a train across with the electric power

At this o'clock the first experiment was made in taking a train across with the electric power alone. The train consisted of three coaches and the motor car, and it was about half as full of people as at the rush hours. The cable was watched to compare the speed made. At first, on the level, the motor carried the train faster than the cable. Going up the first slope the speed was just about even with the cable. On the steep slope of the bridge itself the cable ran ahead, but this was made upagain on the crown, so that the average was just about the same as the cable speed. This was well proven again at night, when the service was an enforced one. It was found necessary when running by cable, and the trains were heavily loaded, to turn on a part of the electric power to carry the trains over the steep places and keep the grips on the three grip cars from slipping on the cable. Heretofore the four-car trains have had four grips to hold by. Now they have but three and the motor car weighs twelve tons or ro more than the plain car did. This puts too much work on three grips, as they are now made, and it is probable that now ones, with either six grip wheels or more power will be built.

either six grip wheels or more power will be built.

The power which runs the new cars comes now from the Brooklyn City Railroad's eastern power house. Within a week or two the bridge will have its own dynames running for the purpose. In the rower house under the bridge will have its own dynames running for the purpose. In the rower house under the bridge, where the cables are run, there are now being set up two 600-horse power engines and dynamos to run the motors, and these will also furnish the train lights, which will be fed from the shoes on the motors instead of from the present overhead trolleys.

Many people have a mistaken idea that the new motors are to do away with the use of the cable. This is not so. As a matter of fact, the bridge is soon to have four cables instead of two. Then two cables will be running all the time, and two will lis dormant, for emergencies. The two running cables will be about six inches apart. When the double service of tracks is ready at the stations and trains are run forty-five seconds apart, half the trains will grip one cable and the other, half the other, and thus divide the strains. While the other and thus house the new machinery to run the two new divide the strains. While the other work has been going on outside, inside the power house the new machinery to run the two new cables has been prepared and is ready, and the cables are delivered. With a dozen new cars, bought last spring, and the twenty new motor cars, the bridge new has snough cars to run twenty-four trains of four cars each.

HIGHER FARES TO EUROPE. Au Agreement Entered Into by the Fast Lines to Put Up Prices

The fast lines of transatiantic steamers have by agreement increased the minimum rate for first-class passengers and will hereafter refuse to pay commissions to the booking agencies for selling tickets. This determination is an-nounced in a circular published simultaneously here and abroad. The companies have also adopted other general regulations for their better conveniences.

The companies participating in the present agreement are the French, the North German Lloyd, American, Red Star, Netherlands-American, White Star, Hamburg-American, and Cunard. The Anchor Line is in the agreement about the booking agencies, but the agents on this side said that they had as yet received no instructions with regard to the minimum rate. Gustav H. Schwab of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company said vesterday:

"The change of the minimum rates simply means that everybody was convinced that we could make money if we decided by general agreement to increase the minimum amount for which a ticket may be bought. Now our lowest rate after Dec. 1 and until April 1 will be \$75 to Southampton and \$77.50 to Bremen on the express steamers. For the so-called summer season, April 1 to Nov. 1, the lowest rate will be \$100 on the express steamers and \$75 on the slower steamers. That, generally speaking, means that the minimum price of first-class tickets will be from \$10 to \$15 higher than it has been. All the companies have agreed that there shall be no reduction for return tickets, that the winter season on both sides shall be from Nov. 1 to April 1, and that children over S years of age shall pay full fare. those between 8 and 1 paying half fare." The half-fare age was formerly 12 to 3.

At the offices of the Cunard Steamship Company it was said that the agreement would affect with them only the minimum winter rate on the Umbria and Etruria, which has been \$60 and will now be \$75, the same that has always held for the Lucania and Campania. The minimum rate on those two boats will remain the mum rate on those two boats will remain the same. The minimum rate on all the boats for the summer season will be \$100. This is an increase of \$25 for the Umbria and Etruria, and of \$10 for the Lucania and Campania.

The Red Star line minimum rate has increased \$10 for both winter and summer, and the American line \$15.

Mr. E. L. Boas of the Hamburg-American Packet Company said that inasmuch as the minimum rate on that line was exactly that agreed to by the conference for fast steamers, \$75 for winter and \$100 for summer, his company had no change to announce.

\$75 for winter and \$100 for summer, his company had no change to announce.

The White Star people advance the rates for their slower boats \$10 in winter and \$15 in summer, and \$15 and \$25 respectively on the fast boats.

Mr. Schott of the Compagnie Generale Transatiantique said that his company had reduced the rate between New York and Paris from \$86,50 to \$80. Mr. Schott intimated that his company was not altogether bound by the agreement of the conference of agents. "We do not like to limit ourselves here and there and everywhere," he said, "Our rates have been somewhat higher than those of the other lines, and we could come down some and still lines, and we could come down some and still

lines, and we could come down some and still be within the minimum."

The commission agents of course object to the rule that all lines will refuse to accept passengers who are booked otherwise than directly by the steamship companies. Two companies, Cook's and Gaze's, are excepted from the rule, but only on the condition that they must book at least 25 passengers for a single steamship before receiving the commission of \$5 for any one of them. The regulation practically drives the fifty or more smaller firms in this city out of the business.

TO REGULATE THE PRICE OF WHEAT Russla's Proposition Ridicated by the

Cleveland Administration. WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 .- The Russian Government will receive no encouragement from the Cleveland Administration in its efforts to bring about an international agreement to fix the price of wheat. President Cleveland and the members of his Cabinet regard this proposition quixotic. When it was first reported that the auggestion had been made by the Russian Government it was thought to be a hoax, but there is the highest authority for saying that the Russian Legation in this city has been instructed to obtain the cooperation of the Cleveland Adminestain the cooperation of the develand admin-istration, if possible, and that some official cor-respondence has bassed on the subject. Presi-dent Cleveland does not believe that the price of wheat can be regulated on any other basi-than the law of supply and demand any more than he believes that the price of silver can be wead by international agreement. Moreover, than no believes that the price of silver can be fixed by international agreement. Moreover, there is now no member of Cleveland's Cabinet, with the possible exception of Secretary Francis, who is disposed to treat seriously the suggestion of the Russian Government. An official of the Administration who has knowledge of the steps that have been taken by the Russian Logation in this city to secure the coherentee. the steps that have been taken by the Russian legation in this city to secure the cooperation of the United States, has received information from Odeasa which leads him to believe that the activity of the Russian Government on this subject is due to the fact that, as he expresses it, "Russia has gone long on wheat and is endeavoring to get even." To be more explicit, his information is that the Russian Government having alonted the Populisite idea of nis information is that the Russian Giveri-ment, having adopted the Populistic idea c-lending money on farm products, particularly wheat, finds itself with a large stock on han which cannot be sold at a profit at the prevail-ing prices of wheat in Russia.

THE KENTUCKY SENATORSHIP. Mr. Boyle, the Republican Nominee, Dis-

credits the Rumor About Gov. Bradley. WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 .- Mr. St. John Boyle, Republican caucus nominee for Senator from Kentucky, is in the city to-day, and expresses his belief that the statement telegraphed from Louisville that the Democrats will agree to the election of Gov. Bradley as Senator, if he will consent to immediately resign in order to bring about another election for Governor, has no

foundation in fact. Mr. Boyle said: "I have no idea that anything of the kind will be done. We do not want another election n Kentucky for some time, and Gov. Bradley is in Kontucky for some time, and Gov. Bradley is not the man to bring one about, especially on the terms proposed. I think there will be an extra session of the Legislature, but it will not be called purposely to elect a United States Senator. The finances of the State need looking after, and this will be one of the principal things to be considered by the Legislature. It has been decided that Gov. Bradley need not specify in his call what the Legislature is called for. He will not have to say that it is called to elect a United States Senator. I am still the caucus nomines of the Kepublicans, and will continue to be their nomines until another caucus is called. Each caucus is sovereign and can do what it pleases, I presume my friends will again yote for me."

PAYNE BACK AT LAFAYETTE.

Advised by the Faculty Not to Return-May Not Carry a Pistol. EASTON, Pa., Nov. 30,-Henry M. Payne of Southold, N. Y., has returned to Lafayette College despite advice from the faculty that it would be better for him not to do so. Hearrived this afternoon and passed most of the time until night in his room in a private house on Mo-Cartney street. He was not in his room when THE SUN correspondent sought him to-night. It was learned from others that he has come to

It was learned from others that he has come to stay.

Payne's whiskers were out off, and he became angry when chaffed by students and caused the arrest of several classmates on the alleged charge of assault and battery. He withdrew the charke, paid the costs, and left town amid a great demonstration against him by the students. One of the members of the faculty said last night that he doubted if Payne would return, as he but been advised against such a course. He added that if Payne did come back he would have to comply with all the college rules, and one of the strictes is that prohibiting the carrying of revolvers. Payne stated in newspaper interviews h. New York that he would carry a pistoi and use it if necessary. The students say they will not trouble him.

State Canals to Close To-Day.

ALBANY, Nov. 30.- The State canals will al close for the season at noon to-morrow, except the eastern division of the Erie, which will be kept open until 120 clock to-morrow night. Thus far there has been no hindrance to navigation from ice.

The Hot Springs of Arkansas.

Owned by the 1' & Government. November of mate deligniful. Arington, Avenue, Wattesin, Pullman, and other note; now open, For full information apply to W.E. Hoy: Jet Econdway, New York.—4d.

SPAIN'S PITIFUL PLIGHT. HER FINANCIAL SITUATION AP

PEARS HOPELESS. She Is Out of Pocket in Cuba \$94,000,000

in 1896-Still, Nobody Expects Her to Give Up the Fight-Troops Are Beginning to Receive Full License to Plunder. HAVANA, Nov. 25,-The financial situation of

the Spanish Government in Cuba is desperate, and the recent loan made in Spain of 50,000,000 pesos in silver, if really subscribed, as the authorities in Madrid affirm, is not enough to cover more than half the necessities of the war and the payment of the other urgent obligations of the island. The Spanish policy of destroying the crops and preventing the development of every kind of public wealth is therefore yielding fruits against Spain. Besides the extraordinary budget created for Cuba on account of the present war, and which includes the payment of the principal and interest on the mortgage bonds known as the Cubas of 1890, the general ordinary budget of the Island is \$23,000,000 in gold. Of this, \$11,000,000 is to pay the interest on the ordinary debt contracted before the present revolution and chiefly represented by \$200 .-000,000 in gold bonds, known also as the Cubas

The interest charges due amount to \$11,000. 000 in gold. Of the ordinary budget only \$12,-000,000 remain, therefore, for the payment of the civil service, the ordinary expenses of the

war and navy, public works, &c. But the total revenues this year in Cuba amount to only \$8,000,000 in gold. The collection of taxes has been officially stopped in the provinces of Pinar del Rio, Matanzas, Las Villas, Puerto Principe, and Santiago de Cuba. In the province of Havana, if not officially, they have really been stopped also. The Government has been able to collect only \$1,000,000 direct taxation, and the indirect tax, the Custom Houses, the Lottery of Havana, and the duties or stamps, has produced only \$7,000,000.

stamps, has produced only \$7,000,000.

To sum up these figures, the financial situation, outside of the war expenses, expressed in gold dollars is: Obligations..... Deficit #16.000.000

The extraordinary expenses created by the war may be summed up as follows:
War expenses for one year, as officially estimated at 80,000,000 in goin monatoly \$72,000,000 Interest of the new debt, including the cubas of 1800 sold for the purposes of this war.

Total Adding to this sum the \$16,000,000, above re-

Adding to this sum the \$16,000,000, above referred to as the ordinary deficit, Spain is seen to be out of pocket in Cuba \$94,000,000 in gold for the year 1896. To cover this encormous deficit, carefully concealed from the people by the Government, the internal loan in Spain was made only 50,000,000 Spanish pesos in silver, which, if the loan was covered at par, practically amounts to \$44,000,000 in gold, increasing the debt more.

But in Havana nobody believes in that loan. Even the more radical Spaniards privately refer to it as a fake, as they all know that the people of Spain are poor, and the wealthy people are not so patriotic as the poor. It is believed here that the larger part of the loan was subscribed by the Spanish creditors of the Governmen.

In a cripians why the alleged enthusiasm with which the people of Spain subscribed the loan was not answered here in the same apirit, when by orders of Gen. Weyler the richest Spanish residents were called to the palace and requested to contribute to the Spanish cande and searched the loan was not answered here in the same apirit, when by orders of Gen. Weyler the richest Spanish residents were called to the palace and requested to contribute to the Spanish cause. As reported in an earlier letter to THE SUS, bankers, tradesmen, and manufacturers, representing hundreds of millions, only subscribed \$50,000.

Now the question comes, will Spain surrender nder these circumstances and leave the island

Now the question comes, will Spain surrender under these circumstances and leave the island to the Cubans?

No one who knows Spain has such a hope. What will happen will make the darkest page ever written in the history of an unfortunate country.

The Spainsh army is already beginning to live on the plunder of the country. The soldiers of Spain steal excrything they find of any value and if the proprietor darse to protest he is instantly killed as a sympathizer with the revolution. The pawnshops in livaran are full of jeweis brought here from the interior by Spanish soldiers as the product of their rapacity. The wife of no Cuban farmer is left in possession of her diamonds, rings, or watches. One soldier sold, the other day, in a pawnshop of Compostela street a chain of pearls worth \$500, which he stole from a Cuban lady. Many highway assaults are made here in the nighttime, and peaceful citizers of Havana are deprived of their money. These crimes are attributed to the soldiers.

When a Spanish column enters the capital

those soldlers who have not found pers the country to rob crowd the streets as begrars. "Give me something to eat for the love of God." is the cry of those men. They enter the honses of the Cubin families, frightening them with threatsif they cannot obtain money.

The fear exists that the situation will be worse very soon, as in default of money to satisfy the trops Weyler will directly authorize plunder unfer pretext of indicting punishment upon the rebels.

This has already happened in Pinar del Rio and Santiguo de Cuba, and this sort of warfare was carried out by the same Weyler when in the revolution of 1808 he served as a Colonel under the criters of Captain-General Halmaseds.

Don Mangiel Calvo, a prominent Spanish resithe country to rob crowd the streets as beggar

Don Mangel Calvo, a prominent Spanish resident in Harama, has written a letter to his intimate frient. Minister Romero Robledo, in Madrid, in which he says:

"I consider the situation very grave. If in the coming campaign the revolution is not crushed, which I consider difficult, God save the island from the writtle scenes which I fear to witness in my landarday." in my lastdays!

WEYLER BEATING THE BUSH. He Hast't Plushed; Any Game Yet-Where,

HAVANA, Nov. 30 .- No news concerning the movements of Captain-General Weyler late than that sent yesterday has been received. He was then reported to be marching westward from San Cristobal in search of the insurgent forces. No insurgents had been met. The Spaniards captured a number of stray cattle and destroyed some insurgent plantations and huts. There is nothing to indicate the whereabouts of Maceo's command, but it is though

that they are retreating before the advance of Gen. Werler.

The war bulletins issued at the Palace to-day were unimportant. They only reported skirmishes it which the losses on either side were triffing.

misnes if which the losses on enter side were trillieg.

Insurgints to-day blew up with dynamite a bridge near Selba Mocha, province of Matanzas, while a train was passing over it. The armored car attarhed to the train was wrecked and one soldler wounded.

Thus far 278 members of the Nanigo Society, which it made up of criminals and rufflans of every description, have been exiled to the African penal colonies. This society was very active toward and after the close of the ten years war, and its members have taken advantage of the toward and after the close of the ten years' war, and its members have taken advantage of the present condition of affairs to commit all manner of crimes. The authorities are making every effort to extirpate them.

An order has been issued by the local treasury to prevent the exportation of tobacco grown in the provinces of Pinar del Rio and Havana from the ports of the other provinces.

CUBAN LEGATION IN WASHINGTON Gen. Quesada Gives a Reason Why Weyler

Has Taken the Fleid Again, WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.-The Cuban Legation has been reopened at the Hotel Raleigh in this city, and will not be closed again for several months. Minister Palma has not returned to Washington, but Secretary Gonzalo de Quesada is here, and it is expected that he will be apis here, and it is expected that he will be appointed Chargé d'Affaires, in which case Mr.
Diaz Albertine will not as secretary. Senor
Quesada, when asked for a reason as to why
Weyler has taken the field again, repeatedly that
he would not leave the capital, took the field on
receipt of orders from Spain, because it was
necessary to do something to prevent the
American Government from taking action in
December. He went into the field and saw how
hopeless it was to continue; but on returning to December. He went into the field and saw how hopeless it was to cratinue; but on returning to Havana he was again ordered by the home Government to go into the province of Pinar del Rio, ni to remain there until the President's message should be delivered to Congress."

The Club Hijas de Cuba, of which Mrs. Gonsalo de Quesada is President, will hold a fair on Friday and Saturday evenings at Tuxedo Hall, Fifty-ninth street and Madison avenue. The appeceds will be devoted to the relief of the Book and wounded in the Cuban patriot army. CURAN PATRIOT VICTORIES.

What the Forces in the Various Provinces Have Bone Recently. The following was sent out yesterday by Senor Tomas Estrada Palma, the Cuban Delegate in

this city: "From trustworthy advices which I have received I may say that the course of the war is most satisfactory for the patriot cause. Gen. Maceo has been victorious at every engagement in the province of Pinar del Rio. It is a practice of the Spanish to conceal their losses, and yet they were forced to confess that those which they sustained at the recent fights in that province were unusually large.

"In the provinces of Havana and Matanzas Gens. Aguirre and Lacret fight the enemy every day, and so far they have been successful in enforcing the decree of our Government, which forbids all kinds of agricultural labor on the sugar plantations.

In the province of Santa Clara the Spanish seldom venture out of the cities.

"In Puerto Principe Gen. Calixto Garcia, a the head of a well equipped and numerous army, attacked and captured the fortified and important town of Gualmaro. Sixteen brick forts were destroyed, one after another, by our artillery. The enemy then took to the church. which was a massive structure. It also was destroyed. The enemy's leader was killed by a cannon shot, and soon after his second, Capt. Rosario, surrendered unconditionally, with two Lieutenants, two sub-Lieutenants, eight serscants, sixteen corporals, and 295 privates. The enemy's wounded were sent, conveniently escorted, to Puerto Principe, and delivered to the Spanish commander there, with a letter from tien. Garcia, in which a complete account of the affair was given. The other prisoners were sent to work in our plantations and shops. The booty captured included 225 Mauser rifles, almost new; ninety-three Remingtons, one hundred thousand cartridges, sixteen pack mules with medicines, clothing, shoes, and eatable from the military warehouses and the private stores, and \$21,200 in Spanish gold from the Commissariat.

"In the province of Santiago de Coba a Spanish guerrilla band was backed to pleces by Gen, Torres in the neighborhood of Mayari. Other guerrilla bands of the enemy met the same fate at the sugar plantations Romelie and San Anonlo, near Guantanamo. Gen. Jesus Rabi attacked and captured a large convoy from Cauto Embarcadero to Bayamo, Gen. Enrique Callazo captured another convoy from Puerto Padre to Victoria de las Tunas. The expedition recently landed in this province was taken to a safe place in the interior without being molested by the enemy."

WHAT THE CUBANS CAN DO.

Weyler Likely to Be Reduced to Sitting till and Making Faces at Them, BALTIMORE, Nov. 30.-In discussing the situa ion in Cuba, Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, who re-

atly returned from there, was asked What sort of people are supporting the in-

"The bankers, the planters, the writers, lawers, doctors, the professors of the University of Havana, and the people. The University of Havana is a hotbed of patriotism. The boys run off by the score to join Gomez and Maceo. and some of the professors are ministers plenipotentiary from the Cuban republic to the South American Governments, as Franklin and Laurens were from the devoted colonies to France in 1777-78. I think the property, the culture,

and the courage of the island is on the side of the rebellion.

and the courage of the island is on the side of the rebellion.

"The insurrection is supported by wealth, directed by intelligence, and conducted with genius and courage. I think the rebels outlight and outmaneouve the Spaniards, and they will wear them out.

"There is no chance of the rebels being starved out of the Pinar del Rio district, for the woods are full of cattle, hogs, and sweet potatoes. They will always have plenty to eat. They are armed with Hemingtons. Spencers, Mausers, every variety of carbine and revolver, and all of them first rate, but their calibres vary, which is a terrible disadvantage. In war all cartridges ought to fit all guns of the same kind. They have since I left got some dynamite guns, cannon worked by compressed air, and some guns for smokeless powder. They have a few American and foreign artillerists who will rapidly instruct other foreigners in the service, and as their artillery is reenforced skilled men will be ready to use the new cannon. I would say without any definite information that they need combany officers. Captains, Lieutenants, and orderly sergeants, more than anything eless.

than anything else.

"They are making the gamest fight that ever was made, not excepting that made by the Confederates in the civil war. They are wearing out the Spaniards, and after Gen. Weyler comes back to Havana again the Spaniards will not throw up the sponge, but will stin the towns and make faces at the rebels, who will rule the than anything else

Country.

"Maceo is the genius of the war. He is a quadroon. His mother was the daughter of a Spaniard of rank, and he is the son of a Spanish officer. He is well educated, bright, alert, dashing, and daring. He will wear the Spaniards out by guerrilia war constantsurprises, ambuscades, attacks, and retreats. Mosby, with 300 men. kent 40,000 men. constantive employed for cades, attacks, and retreats. Mosby, with 300 men, kept 40,000 men constantly employed for two years in the mountains of Fauquier and Loudonn in Virginia chasing him up and down hill and dale, but they never captured him, and he cost them thousands of men and millions of "It is a condition and not a theory that Mr.

Cleveland and the Congress are bound to meet, and a condition can't be dodged. It grasps men and nations and makes them act."

VERY LIVELY DEAD CUBANS.

They're Dead in the Spanish Reports, but Otherwise Very Much Allve Some days ago a Spanish official report of the

war in Cuba gave news of the death of Bernardo Soto in a skirmish with the Spanish troops, The despatch said that Soto was a former President of the Republic of Costa Rica, and that the news of his death had caused great for in Madrid. There is no ex-President of Costa Rica fighting in the Cuban patriot ranks, and the Bernardo oto referred to is the young Cuban of that ame who went to the island on board of the termuda as an officer on the staff of fen. Calixto arcia. It is known, however, that Soto is now alive in Cuba. A brother of his, who lives in this city, received

alive in Cuba.

A brother of his, who lives in this city, received last Saturday a letter from Soto, dated after the announcement of his dest by the Spaniards.

Alive, too, the same letter affirms, are carios Macia and Ramon Hernander, both of whom a Spanish report had killed. Like Soto, they reached Cuba on expeditions that had set out from this port. The facts, as described in Soto's letter, are that Soto, Macia, and Hernandez were sick of fever in a small Cuban hospital in the province of Havana. A prisoner denounced them to the Spaniarda, and, as the three are prominent in the patriot ranks, the chief of the Spanish column, fully Intending to kill them, anticipated the fact of their death by sending a report of it by wire to tien. Weyler. Then he started with reveral hundred men to the place where the hospital was but before he could got there a Cuban outpost warned Soto, and when the Spaniards arrived they found the hospital empty.

The hospital was burned, and to avoid the bad impression that adenial of the news already sent out would give, the bodies of three pacificos were identified as those of the three young Cubans.

\$1,000,000 CUBAN BONDS.

Steps May Be Taken to Float Them In Chicago Soon. Cuicago, Nov. 30,-Chairman Cragin has called a meeting of the Cuban Relief Committee of 100 for next Friday to discuss the advisability and means of floating \$1,000,000 of the Cuban and means of floating \$1,000,000 of the Cuban republic bonds in thicago. If the committee decides favorably Schor Estrada Paima will be soon advised, and he will offer the bonds on the local market, coming to the city for that purpose. There were numerous applicants at Chairman Cragin's office to-day for volunteer service in Cuba, but no encouragement was given them, except to a former Lieutenant in the United States army, who was told to communicate with Gen, Palma.

The Spanish Fing Hissed.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 30 .- A significant in dication of the sentiment of the people in regard to the Spanish war in Cuba was shown a the Opera House on Friday evening. During the progress of the performance a picture of the Spanish flag was displayed. It was roundly hissed by the audience. Flags of other nations were more or less applauded. QUEEN TOASTED FIRST.

SOME OF THE SCOTS SANG "GOD SAVE HEE," SOME "AMERICA."

Tonat to the President Came Next atthe St Andrew's Society Dinner, Then All Sang the "Star Spangled Banner "-Inn Maclaren Guest of Honor-May Settle Here.

Canny Scots to the number of 300 or there abotu held a gathering of the clans at Delmonico's last night in commemoration of the anniversary of the feast of St. Andrew, who, as everybody knows, is the patron saint of Scotchmen and golf links. There was a real piper there to pipe for them, and good singers there to sing the songs of Scotland, and the Rev. John Watson, D. D., whom they would have scorned to call anything but Ian Maclaren, to talk to them. Incidentally they furnished two surprises to Ian Maclaren, one in the singing and one in the speaking.

The President of the society, Mr. J. Kennedy Tod, opened the speaking, congratulating the society on its prosperous career, and in his complimentary speech to the guest of honor, observed that there were strong hopes of his making this country his home, which semiprophecy was received with enthusiastic applause. The bagpipe droned an undertone of ecompaniment to the speech. At its close the President called all the guests to stand up and drink the toast: "The Day and All Who Honor It," which was accordingly dennk standing

Then the band struck up the old German melody to which we sing "America" and to which the English sing "God Save the Queen." On the cards at each plate was printed the British song; but the assemblage being American, the guests not unnaturally struck up the national hymn and finished one stanza of it with fervor before the President could interfere. At the conclusion of this verse he stopped the orchestra and said good humordly:

"This meeting has got ahead of its presiding officer a little, I now propose a toast to the Queen who has reigned for sixty years. May she reign many years longer."

After the drinking of the toast, the orchestra again started up that ambiguous tune, and a number of the guests, picking up the printed cards, began the British hymn. They sang:

God save our gracious Queen, Long live our noble Queen, God save the Queen, Bend her victorious

And by this time some of the others who didn't care to sing the English song had joined and were singing:

"Land where our fathers died, Land of the Pilgrims' pride, From every mountain side Let freedom ring."

It was a curious mix up. As the second stanza segan a man near the door shouted out; "Is this America or England?" "Give us the 'Star Spangled Banner,'" oried

"Give us the 'Star Spangled Hanner," oried another.

A large American flag was draped on the balcony where the orchestrasat, but too far up to be within reach of those below.

"Toss down Old Glory," some one called. "We'll carry it up to the platform."
Nobody obeyed this demand, which, in the interest of peace and quiet, was perhaps just as well. Amid no little confusion the song ended. When the double singing began lan Maclaren's face for a moment was a picture of amazement. Then he banished all expression from it, and listened without the moving of a muscle. Then President Tod said:

"We all admire President Cleveland [applause], because he has displayed qualities in which, as a race, we pride ourselves—independence in what he believes, determination to do as he thinks right, and high courage against all opposition; and it is only natural to expect that his successor will exhibit the same qualities—"
"No. no." "Not on your life."
"Yes." "Hurran for McKinley."
"The same qualities," continued the speaker; and in his case we have an especial guarantee because he is of Scotch descent. [Loud cheers.] To the Precident of the United States."
Here the band struck up the "Star Spangled Hanner," which was printed on the reverse of the song cards, and this time there was no division in the singing. A mighty chorus rose, and at the conclusion three thundering cheers were given.

It was after 11 o'clock when Dr. Watson was called upon to answer to the toast, "The Land o' Cakes." After thanking his audience for the cheers which greeted him, the guest of honor " All America might seem Scotch to a Scotch

"All America might seem Scotch to a Scotch-man. After shaking hands after every lecture with hundreds of Scots, I began to wonder where I should meet an American. Not only did all the Scots for miles around gather to hear about the old country, so that a census of those of Scottish descent might have been taken then and there, but all those who weren't actually Scotch hastened to establish some connection with the old country, by relationship, familiarity with Scotch literature, love for Scotland, or because the children had Scotch nurses. [Laughter.] It is significant, too, that whenever flowers were sent to me, there was always a sprig of the heather in the bouquet."

On these lines of appealing to the Scotch ancestry of his heaters, Jan Maclaren, went on to

On these lines of appealing to the Scotch ancestry of his hearers ian Maclaren went on to give a delightful talk, somewhat in the manner of his writings, about Scotland and its people. He was cheered again at the close. Other speakers were Rear-Admiral Erben. Andrew Carnegie, Frederic J. De Peyster, and the Rev. Donald Markay, and Chauncey M. Depew told some amusing stories.

He said he found it difficult to attend the dinuser on account of another important energy. account of another important engage dinner on account of another important engage-ment he had.
"I presented an eloquent plea for a recess of half an hour—she's waiting now for my return," he said.

e said.

The singing of Scotch songs was a feature of the Clarke dinner, the "Gathering Song of the Clarke Gregor" and "The Land of the Leal" the dinner, the "Gathering Song of the Clar MacGregor" and "The Land o' the Leal" wakening the widest enthusiasm of the evening

SHOT A CAGED BEAR.

Bage Was Waiting for the Other Wher the Bergh Men Stopped the Fun.

The shooting of two caged bears for sport was arranged to take place vesterday afternoon as Union Hill Schützen Park. The bears were the property of Messrs. Hencken and Lat temann, lessees of the park, and have been on exhibition in the park all summer. They be Messrs. Hencken and Lattemann decided to dis pose of them.

They concluded to give a real German bea hunt and invited six of their friends to take part in the sport, which was set down for 3 o'clock. The bears, two large black animals, were placed in cages and put at the end of the park shooting gallery. A large number of

people gathered to see the sport.

The six sportsmen who were to do the shooting lined up with their guns about forty yards distant from the cages. They were Frederick Baar, a hotel keeper, of Lexington avenue an Twenty-fifth street, this city; Frederick Reichard, James Creme, Benjamin Simon, Henry Nobel, and Water Registrar Claus H. Schroeder of Hoboxen. The door of one of the cages was opened, and as soon as the bear walked out it was shot through the shoulder by Frederick

was snot through the shoulder by Frederick Haar.

The animal fell, and as it struggled to regain its feet its life was ended by a shot from the gunof Frederick Reichard. The second bear got caught in the cage, and while the shooters were awaiting its appearance President George C. McCarthy of the Hudson County district of the Bergh Society arrived. Mr. McCarthy was with S. P. C. A. Officer Capp of Union Hill.

He told the men they were violating the law relating to the batting of animals, and that they were liable to a fine of \$250 and fifteen years' imprisonment. The shooters ordered the other bear released, but Mr. McCarthy protested and ordered Officer Capp to arrest Baar, but Haar got away.

ordered Officer Capp to arrest Haar, but Haar got away.

The other sportsmen concluded not to go on with the shooting and the remaining bear was not taken from its cage. President McCarthy said he would commence proceedings to prosecute Mesers. Hencken and Lattemann for permitting the shooting on the premises, and he will also prosecute the six shooters for taking part in violating the law.

Five Children Burned in a House.

CONWAY, Ark., Nov. 30 .- The home of Sam uel Henderson, who lives three miles from here, was destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock this morning, and his five children were burned to death. When the fire was discovered it was too late to effect a rescue.

The Wide World," a Popular New Game The finest board same of travel ever published hand-some, instructive, absorbing! "The Wide World." "Pillow Dex." and the "Prisoner of Zenda" are the most popular games of the year.—Ado.

ROOSEFELT FOR THE CABINET. His Selection for Secretary of the Navy Has Been Suggested.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.-Information has been received in Washington from a trustworthy source that Police Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt would be willing to accept the office of Secretary of the Navy under the McKinley Administration, Mr. Roosevelt is not an applicant for the appointment, but the appropriateness of his selection has been brought to the attention of the President-elect, with the knowledge and acquiescence of the Police Commissioner. Mr. Roosevelt has for many years taken a great interest in naval matters, and has closely followed the various steps in the policy of building up the new navy. His vigorous Americanism and his enthusiasm in naval matters would make his work in the department especially valuable, and Republicans in Washington generally approve the suggestion of his appointment.

TO PUT UP CHOATE FOR SENATOR One of the Things the McKinley League

Has in Its Eye. William Brookfield presided at a meeting of the McKinley League, held last night at the State Club, at which action was taken to continue the work of organization against the

regular Republican machine in the State and

county. Committees on organization were appointed. John T. Montignant of Albany is at the head of the Committee on State Organization, and William Brookfield will preside over that which

William Brookfield will preside over that which has for its function the establishment of a rival Republican county orwanization.

The McKinley Leaguers are behind a movement to run Joseph H. Choate as a candidate for United States Senator in the Republican legislative caucus. Mr. Brookfield said of the movement last night, "It is formidable."

State Senator Frank D. Pavey, who was present at the meeting, and is on the committee with Mr. Brookfield to establish an anti-platt county organization, said that he had pledged himself to several lawyer friends to yote for Mr. Choate in the caucus. vote for Mr. Choste in the caucus.

HELD UP THE COUNTY TREASURER. About 86,000 Taken by Two Men and the Treasurer Badly Wounded.

DALLAS, Tex., Nov. 30.-Last midnight five pistol shots in rapid succession, in the vicinity of the Court House, were heard, and W. E. Coe, County Treasurer, was found in his office with blood oozing from a wound in the back of his head. He was dazed. He said later that he had been working late to get the affairs of the office in shape to retire in favor of his successor. At midnight two men appeared, and one placed a gun at his temple and ordered him to open the vault. He did so, and all the valuable papers and contents of the inner vault were examined by one of the men. After placing a considerable sum of money in a canvas sack, the men withdrew from the vault. Coe seized his pistol and shot at them. They returned the fire, hitting the Treasurer in the back of the head, inflicting a bad scalp wound. The Treasurer says the men secured \$6,000, and he is confident that he wounded one of his assailants. The police force and a large number of deputies with bloodhounds are on the trail of the robbers. two men appeared, and one placed a gun at his

NAT GOODWIN AND HIS WIFE. He Has Settled Her Claims Against Him

for Allmony and Support. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30.-The theatrical profession was well represented in Judge Murphy's court this morning, where Nat C. Goodwin, the comedian, was expected to appear for examination regarding his income and fa order that the Judge might be able to fix an equitable sum for Judge might be able to fix an equitable sum for the maintenance of Mrs. Goodwin, whose suit for divorce from the actor is now pending.

Goodwin's attorneys filed an affidavit signed by their client. In effect he desired the countercomplaint which he had entered against Mrs. Goodwin dismissed, he bearing all costs.

The affidavit also showed that Goodwin had paid her other moneys in full settlement of all claims against him for alimony and support. Goodwin did not appear, and the action was practically dismissed, the question of costs alone remaining to be settled.

LYTLE, THE CHICAGO SUICIDE, Sald to Have Been Wanted Here for Em.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.-Edgar Lytle, who is supposed to be the man who committed suicide at the Kimbail Hotel on Saturday night, is said to have been wanted in New York for er

Until recently he was in the employ of the firm of Tower & Dauphin, 306 and 308 Broadway, New York. A branch of this firm is in Pittsburgh, where Lytle was seen a few days ago. Ernest V. Abbott represents Tower & Dauphin in this city.

He received a letter from Mr. Dauphin on last Saturday stating that Lytle was an embezzier, and that warrants had been issued for his arrest.

\$185,000 FOR A BROOKLYN HOUSE.

arrest.

The Martin Mansion in Pierrepont Street Said to Have Brought That Sum, It was announced yesterday that the fine mansion of John T. Martin in Pierrepont street, on Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, had been sold to another Brooklyn millionaire for \$185,000. It is one of the most palatial private houses in Brooklyn, with a frontage of 150 feet on Pierre-pont street, and running through to Montague street, a distance of 200 feet, and an extension of 200 feet on the latter street. The art gallery, which has been one of the special features in the mansion, had teen frequently thrown open for public exhibitions by Mr. Martin. The recent sale of Martin's stores terminated Mr. Martin's interests in Brooklyn, and he is now living in West Thirty-girth street in this civ-

living in West Thirty-eighth street in this city. ROBBED IN A CHICAGO CAR. A Commission Merchant Attacked and 53,000 Taken from Him.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.-Peter Brosseau, a commission merchant at 150 Exchange building, Union Stock Yards, was robbed of \$3,000 on a Halstead street car this morning. Charles Matheusek, who stole the wallet containing the money, was arrested after a severe struggle and was locked up at the Thirty-fifth street station, but two companions who aided him snatched the pocketbook while Matheusek was struggling with his captors, jumped from the car and escaped. The pocketbook contained \$2,000 in checks, nearly one-half of which are made payable to bearer, and \$100 in cash.

DIED OF COLD WHILE HUNTING. John Barker's Body Found by His Canoe

In a Swamp Near New Orleans, NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 30.- John Barker was frozen to death gesterday while out hunting at Seven Ponds, near New Orleans. He had been at the Outing Club, and he and several others, each in his own cance, went through the swamp shooting duck. When the party reassembled Barker was missing. He was found dead, standing waist deep in the water leaving over the cance, in which there was a lag of nine ducks, lie evidently had fallen from the cance and had died of cold while trying to climb back.

Dr. Jameson to Be Released

LONDON, Nov. 30 .- The Daily Mail says that Sir Matthew White Ridley, the Home Scoretary, acting on the advice of Sir liam Broadbent, who on Saturday visited and examined Dr. Jameson in Holloway Jail, has ordered the release of the prisoner. Dr. Jameson's friends wanted to remove him this evening, but he was too weak to be taken from the prison.

Defaications in the Buffile Comptroller's BUFFALO, Nov. 30.-On Sunday, Nov. 29,

the Courier printed the details of some serious discrepancies in the accounts of Deputy City Comptroller Eugene W. Harington. The Board of Alderman appointci an investigating committee, and upon the facts already produced by this committee City Comptroller Ringht to day suspended the Deputy Comptroller, pending the further result of the committee's investigations. Defalcations have been shown, and the committee is en-deavoring to exactly locate the responsibility.

PRICE TWO CENTS. LITTLE LIBERIA YIELDS.

SHE PAYS \$1,000 DAMAGES DE MANDED BY THE BRITISH.

Some Unruly Citizens Had Burned the Property of British Subjects at Grand Bassa - Two Warships West from England to Admonish the Republic,

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 30,-The steamer Batanga, which has arrived at Liverpool from the west coast of Africa, reports that the British war-ship Alecto, which was sent to Liberia in consequence of British subjects at Grand Bassa eing molested and their property destroyed by Liberians, succeeded in settling the difficulty satisfactorily.

After a full inquiry into all the facts of the case, Col. Cardew, Governor of Sierra Leone, who accompanied the Alecto, demanded that \$1,000 be paid by the Liberian Government as compensation for the losses sustained by the

British. The Liberians hesitated about granting the demand, whereupon the commander of the Alecto notified them that unless they complied by noon the next day he would seize the Custom House. The indemnity was then paid.

The details of the troubles between the British and Liberians reached England at the beginning of the month. Reports from Slerra Leone said that a club of Liberians had been formed at Grand Basea, the object of which was to annoy and harass the Sierra Leone subjects in Liberia, with a view of driving them out of the country. The houses of two Sierra Leone merchants, Mr. Nylander and Mr. Reffell, were set on fire. That of the former was entirely destroyed, the Liberians surrounding the burning building and threatening to shoot any Sierra Leonians who attempted to extinguish the flames or to save any of the contents. A notice was also posted up in the public streets ordering all Sierra Leone natives to quit that part of the re-

natives to quit that part of the republic within thirty days, otherwise they would be killed by the members of the club. It was said that the leading citizens had no sympathy with the outrages, but that, on the contrary, they were seeking to bring the offenders to justice.

There is no British Consul in Liberia, the Governor of Sierra Leone, some 300 miles away, acting in that capacity. Col. Cardew, on hearing of the discurbance, cabled to the home authorities for instructions, and in the mean time the warships Alecto and Countess of Derby were held ready to proceed. In avery few minutes after receiving the reply from England both vessels were on their way to Liberia.

It was understood that the British vessels would go first to Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, where Gov. Cardew would interview President Cheeseman, and then proceed to Grand Bassa. The vessels were due at Monrovia on Oct. 28.

It is believed that this disturbance argue out

lassa. The vessels were due at Montovia on let. 28. It is believed that this disturbance arose out of the agitation which was begun a counte months ago against Sierra Leone merchants a cumulating large sums in business in J ber and then returning with their earnings

DETAINED ARMENIANS COMPLAIN. They Say They Are Being Ill Treated by the Ellis Island Officials

Three Armenians who are at present detained on Ellis Island complain bitterly of their treatment. They say that they have to sleep on bare, hard boards without any covering to protect them from the cold, although they are guilty of no crime.

The Armenians arrived here on the St. Louis on Nov. 21, and have been prisoners ever since. Their friends say that they are detained simply because their passage to this country was paid by the Salvation Army, against which they say the officials are prejudiced. The men are detained as aided immigrants, although each of them states that he has \$30 in cash and fr.sals

them states that he has \$50 in cash and from 15 to look after him.

When news of the detention of the three men reached the National Armenian lielief Committee went to Ellis Island and found that no steps had been taken to put the men in communication with their friends here, and that they were of unusual intelligence and capacity to support themselves if allowed to land.

The officials on Ellis Island, it is said, refused to allow the men to land unless the Relief Com-

to allow the men to land unless the Relief Co mittee gave a bond of \$500 for each of them. CHAPLAIN BLAINE BURNED.

He and His Daughter Perish in the Flames at Fort Ringgold,

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30, -A telegram was reeived at the War Department to-day from Major Burke, stationed at Fort Binggold, Tex., stating that last night the quarters of Post Chaplain M. C. Blaine were burned and the Chaplain and his young daughter were burned to death. Chaplain Blaine, after the fire had made some headway, missed his daughter and entered the building to rescue her. He was overcome by smoke, and he perished with his child. His wife escaped without serious injury. Chaplain Mainor C. Biaine was born in Ken-tucky. He enlisted as a private in Company H, Fifty-fourth Kentucky Intantry, in 1804, was discharged the very year and was appointed

discharged the next year, and was appointed post Chaplain from Pennsylvania on June 16, 1880. STRANDED ON THE JERSEY COAST

The Three-Masted Schooner Bertha War ner Aground Of Berkeley Arms, SEA SIDE PARK, N. J., Nov. 30.-The threemasted schooner Bertha Warner, bound from Fernandina for Carteret, N. J., with a cargo of 650 tons of phosphate rock, lest her bearings in the snow storm at 4 o'clock this morning and struck on the outer bar off Herkeley Arms. Her struck on the outer bar off derivery Arms. Her skipper, Capit. Pummerill, and her crew of seven men were taken off by the life-aving crew of Station 13. It is likely that the schooner will be a total wreck. A steamer of the Merritt Wrecking Company came down this afternoon, but was not able to render assistance to the stranded schooner. The heaths Warner measured 451 tous, was built in Deering, Mc., in 1883 and was owned in Portstald.

ROSENTHAL NOT IN DANGER.

ured 451 toos, was built in Deer 1883, and was owned in Portland.

He Probably Will Be Able to Resume His Concerts This Month. CHICAGO, Nov. 30.-Dr. Koh, the physician attending the planist Moritz Resenthal, who is lying ill at the Auditorium Hotel, called Dr. Frank Billings for consultation to-dos and the two physicians agreed that the malicial had only a slight attack of typhoid fever, which was without any danger, unless complications now unforseen should arise. Under favorable circumstances Mr. Rescribal will be able to play the latter part of December.

Exploding Creosate Causes a Fire. A big jar of creesote exploded about moon esterday in the Walker Chembral and Wood Preserving Company's works, a one-story frame building extending from 301 to 305 Wayne street, Jersey City. The twenty-five men embefore, Jersey City. The twenty-live men employed in the works made a rush for the doors, but no one was injured. The explosion caused a fire, which the fire hepartment specific extinguished. The less is estimated at \$5,000. Charles Conway, a member of Truck Company No. 1, was strick on the head by failing timber, and only his heimet saved him from a fracture of the skull.

Waring and Warm Weather Dispose of the 1 Show.

Although Col. Waring was unprepared for the snow which fell in the city on Sunday night, the streets were cleaned as usual yesterday by the regular corps of sweepers without any great inconvenience to pelestrians and vehicles. As the day advanced lie snew melted randity, and by nontrole these was little of it left in the streets. The regular is is for the removal of snow and ice from the streets will be opened by Col. Waring on Frolay.

To Probibit Football in Georgia.

the playing of football in the State; also one problining the sale of eigerettes or eigerette Latest Marine Intelligence.

Arrived Steamships Manitoba, from London, and Oregon, from haples

ATLASTA, UR., Nov. 30. - A bill was introduced